The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,375.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertio	„ 0 2

'As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Elphinsto, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
	Oct.	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	13
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point	16
„ Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF V.A KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,026 tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on Monday, the 4th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	26
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Linga	15	„ Muscat	30
			Nov.
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	1
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrives Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Pilsen,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Goa	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Carwar	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Coompta	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Goa	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Beypore	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Cochin	Thursday.	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin		Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Havelock, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd October. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, a small SCHOONER YACHT, 21 feet in length, is in good order, and was used last season by the Officers of the 23rd Fusiliers. Can be seen at the Apollo Bunder. For further particulars apply to Captain WINSTANLEY, or Mess Sergeant, 23rd Fusiliers, Colaba.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship ALTCAR, from Liverpool, Captain Harvey, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

TEGLY & Co.,

Agents for Captain Harvey, ship Altcar.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship BURLINGTON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expence of the consernes.

Captain BURNS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Wanted immediately Consignees for 6 BT 1/6 Cases Sulphuric and Nitric Acid, now lying on ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,

Bombay, 24th September, 1869. Agents Burlington.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their highest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 2 as. per phial.

Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrubici)..... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.	
½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Muzd.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BENGAL, (2,185 tons, and 465 H.P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southamptoa, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 1st ultimo.

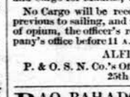
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th September, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the Captain's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th September, 1869.

RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA CANNOBA, appointed PLEADER of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay, can now undertake business, for Suitors and others, in that Court, as well as in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and the Police Courts. Terms will be known on application to Mr. Moroba himself on the Gowalia Tank Road, near the Elphinstone College, to Mr. Crustnarao Wittojee, in the New Lane Street, near the Esplanade, or to Ramchunder Soonderjee, in Naviwadie, Dady Shets' Agiary Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE. For the convenience of the Passengers who may wish to reach BYCULLA and BOMBAY early in the morning and return late in the evening than the present train arrangements permit, an extra Passenger Train, as under, will run daily, commencing from the 1st October next, until further notice, between Bombay and Tannah, calling at all the Intermediate Stations.

Up Trains.	A.M.	Down Trains.	P.M.
Tannah.....	Dep. 4-30	Bombay	Dep. 6-30
Bombay.....	Arr. 7-45	Tannah	Arr. 10- 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—FIREWOOD.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 300 tons of Firewood at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Bhoawul Station. Delivery to commence immediately upon acceptance of Tender, and to be completed within two months from that date.

It must be cut into lengths of about 18 inches each, and from any of the following descriptions of Wood, viz :—

Babool, Kair, Unjeen, or Eyne.

A cash deposit of Rs. 50 (to be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and find further security, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Firewood," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 25th September, 1869.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The LIQUIDATORS are prepared to make a FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by a payment of Rs. 2) (Twenty) per Share, payment of which, on production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES, can be obtained on application to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., No. 4, Rampart Row West.

JOHN DIXON,
H. R. CORMACK, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—In Liquidation.

सिंद प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

सांद प्रेरेस क ंपनी, क्षामटिड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, when the same will be commenced at the time and place mentioned above.

H. E. ASTLEY, Sole Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

CANARESE TRANSLATIONS.—PERSONS desirous of undertaking TRANSLATION WORK from CANARESE into ENGLISH, under Chapter XVI. of the Bombay High Court Rules (published at page 1054 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 16th inst.), are requested to apply to the Registrar of the Court, on the Appellate Side. Applicants will be required to produce Certificates of good character; and will be examined as to their competency as Translators. The fees payable for translation are at the rate of One Rupee per folio of 90 words.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Ajmo, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—The office of this Corporation has THIS DAY been REMOVED to Treacher and Company's New Building, Esplanade.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

ENGLAND.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 291, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Herr's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FIFTH MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the practice of INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

All Performing Members are invited to attend.

The next CHOIR PRACTICE will take place on the following Wednesday at the usual hour.

ALFRED WAKE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 15th instant, will be available to the end of September next, will be granted for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. HERIEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M., at the offices of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th September, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TWAITES, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Steamer GOOLANAR, burden in Tons of 215. This Vessel is teak built, copper fastened, with Engines of 40-Horse Nominal Power, complete, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The Sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 463 of 1868.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE and others..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALE of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY in the above cause, No. 48, opposite China Bazaar, on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, instant, has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, next, on which day the said property will be sold by Public Auction before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Commissioner appointed by the High Court at Bombay in the above suit, on the premises, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Commissioner appointed by the High Court in the above suit.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th October, 1869, at 4 P.M.—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बॉमबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमटिड.

धी बॉबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effect, viz.

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Article 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immovable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to a new Company to be formed and called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,695 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,463 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1817, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	8	to 21
BADHAM'S Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible.....	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts.....	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts.....	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each...	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street.....	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20 to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus.....	50 to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16 „ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags.....	10 „ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10 „ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags.....	5 „ 64
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12 „ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12 „ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair ..	25

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT. Rs. as.

BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape..... Tall.....	10 0
	Jerome		
	Lambi		
	Isis	Drab	7 8
	Derby	and	
	Worthing	Black	
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape..... Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT. Rs. as.

BADHAM'S	Fall Mall..... per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium.....	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent.....	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian.....	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace.....	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service.....	3 0
	Bridille Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0
BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.	Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,900
20,000*	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	340
48,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

CALCUTTA.—22ND SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were only of trifling sums, viz:—4 per cents. at Rs. 93-12 to 94-0 or 6-4 to 6-6 discount, and small pieces of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-2.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,550 and 1,555.

A purchase of Bank of Upper India shares was made at Rs. 58.

The transactions in India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were at Rs. 515 per full share and 257½ per half share for cash. Time-bargain contracts took place yesterday at Rs. 540 and to-day at Rs. 560, for deliveries on 1st March next.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares continue declining in price; sales commenced at Rs. 397½ and gradually went down to Rs. 390 for cash, and a time-bargain of 25 shares at Rs. 385, for delivery on 6th October.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 50.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 25th September, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	7,72,700
General Treasury Balance	34,79,815
Deposits at Head Office	1,64,55,636
Deposits at Branches	19,90,221
Bank Post Bills outstanding	30,850
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,18,585
	Rs. 2,80,76,483
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	47,52,872
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,14,762
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,94,912
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	45,31,406
Dead Stock	4,67,468
Less written off	20,000
	4,47,468
Stamps	7,193
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	7,30,397
Overdrafts	10,035
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,19,46,482
Do. do. at Branches	37,67,593
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	3,73,363
	Rs. 2,80,76,483

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Brereton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Belgaum.
Sorb, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Sartorius, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.
Ward, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Bampfield, Major, Paymaster 99th Light Infantry, to embark for England, from Kamptee.
Carter, Captain, 99th Light Infantry, to embark for England, from Kamptee.
Wolfe, 1st Class Schoolmaster, on medical certificate, from Aboo.
Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Beypore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on special duty, to Kurrachee.
Dickinson, Major, Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.
Scott, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on general duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Norris, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 22nd September, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—

H. M.'s 33rd Regiment N. L. I.—Captain W. A. Park, for 30 days, from the 25th September 1869, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 25th September, 1869.

MRS. ROZARIO, widow of the late Assistant Apothecary J. Rozario, is admitted to pension at Rs. 15 per mensem, from the date succeeding her husband's death.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. Poole, to officiate as Wing Officer, 25th Regiment N. L. I., in addition to his other duties, confirmed in G. O. C. No. 456, 15th May last, has effect from the 6th, and not the 21st April, as therein stated.

Ensign S. Brown, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, has qualified as a surveyor.

Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Scott, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Ahmednuggur.

Sergeant A. Wood, Unattached List, employed in the Public Works Department, will join the Corps of Sappers and Miners for duty.

The following order is confirmed:—

30th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 21st September 1869, appointing Ensign Lapping, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Gunter.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

30th Foot.—Captain R. Dane, from 27th September 1869, to 27th June 1870, to proceed to Australia on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Captain A. Hall, from the date of departure, to 14 days, to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate.

General List—Lieutenant W. B. Seton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for 30 days from the date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 21.)

Mr. G. D. IRVINE, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Collector of Salem, four months' leave.

Mr. C. A. Bird, Assistant Collector in temporary charge of the Treasury in the District of Tanjore, to act as Registrar of Assurances of that District.

Lieutenant W. E. Lockhart, Royal Artillery, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, attached to the Arsenal, Fort St. George, to be in charge of the Stationery Deport, during the absence of Colonel R. Cadell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following movements of Corps are ordered:—

19th Regiment Native Infantry from Kurnool to Bellary.

34th Regiment Light Infantry from Bellary to Secunderabad.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant David Monro, (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Dobree, deceased. Dated 12th September 1869.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant C. J. T. Whitlock, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Henry Whitlock, having completed 20 years' service, to be Major from the 20th September 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Knox O'Grady, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain from the 20th September 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH SEPTEMBER.

			Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Cutch	£1 3s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Cotr bills	£0 12s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	"
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cutch Mandvie, Sept. 24
	Peerless	Flavine	Liverpool, June 12.
	Sesame	Bora	Mauritius, Sept. 9.
	Persian Packet	Schell	Bushire, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Howett	Malabar Coast.
	Pandora	Carruthers	Gopalpore.
	Maggie Lauder	Thomas	London.

The ship Khedabux, Row, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Estrelle de Damao, to Mozambique via Zanzibar.
Ship Twilight, to London via Cochin.
Ship Teesdale, to Bangkok.
Ship Muzaffer, to Moulmein.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21	Alexandra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, Sept. 4.
	Saint Jean	Delmolino	Bordeaux, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22	Kirkwood	——	——
	Roslin Castle	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22	Ganlois	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 22	Zingra	Pondicherry.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on September 25.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·729 inches
Temperature of the Air	80·4 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9 "
Dew Point	75·8 "
Relative Humidity of Air	88 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	84·2 "
Minimum do. do.	77·4 "
Gen. Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement in 24 hours	454 miles.
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	0·49 inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	0·65 "
Registered between 1st January and 19th Sep.	75·00 "
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 20th Sept.	81·65 "

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless the 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Oct. 2	Saturday	Nov. 13
"	" 9	"	" 20
"	" 16	"	" 27
"	" 23	"	Dec. 4
"	" 30	"	" 11
"	Nov. 6		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 12
"	" 15	"	" 28
"	" 29	"	Dec. 10

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 26
"	" 29	"	Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

9th October	4th December.
6th November.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

October 4th.	December 6th.
November 5th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Oct. 2nd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Oct. 1st.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	"	"	"
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.: Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BAYLEY—September 6th, at Vizianagram, the wife of Lieutenant H. E. Bayley, 33rd Regiment N. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

In the introduction to the first volume of his Records of the Government of India, Mr. Long remarks that many passages in Indian history would probably never have been written had these records been consulted. The remark might with justice be applied to some passages in Dr. W. W. Hunter's preliminary dissertation to his Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia. Dr. Hunter thoroughly appreciates the weakness and credulity of the British nation on the subject of oppression of inferior races. According to Dr. Hunter, the policy of the Government towards the Hill tribes had been almost uniformly one of ignorance and retaliation. They had been regarded from the earliest period of our contact with them as ruthless savages, irreclaimable and hardly human. Yet Dr. Hunter had been in contact with the very tribes whose good qualities had been the longest appreciated, and whose treatment by the Government had been from the earliest times the most enlightened and conciliatory.

Mr. Cleveland's labours among the Hill tribes of Bhagulpore and Rajmehal are a matter of history; but the pursuit of a conciliatory policy was not confined to Mr. Cleveland's time. From that period to the present day the records of Government show that that officer's measures and spirit have all along been fully endorsed, and the claims of the Sonthals to sympathy unhesitatingly admitted by all who have been brought into official contact with them.

Mr. Sutherland, in his minute on these tribes, now published by Mr. Long, far from speaking of them as savages, says: "Did the rarity of crime invariably demonstrate an efficient state of police, that in the Hills must be pronounced excellent. But the unfrequent commission of offences by the Hill people must be ascribed rather to their general peaceable character than to the activity or influence of any establishment within or without the Hills." Again he says: "To the provisions of Regulation 7 of 1796, the defect of which I shall presently notice, I cannot prescribe any particular effect in conciliating and still less in promoting civilisation among the Hill people. With the favourable alterations noticed, I think they may still be characterised as the same rude and simple race, and as destitute of the arts of civilised society as they were forty years ago. They are still distinguished by their great veracity." Further on he urges the desirability of introducing vaccination among them; and he strongly recommended that they should be maintained in their lands against the neighbouring zemindars.

The records, unfortunately, throw very little light on our dealings with other Hill tribes in those early times. Indeed, we could have been rarely, if ever, brought into contact with any of them. We should probably also have been spared much of the indignation which some public writers have indulged in at the severity of our revenue laws, and of the early measures against interlopers, had these and similar records been studied. It is abundantly evident that with the majority of the zemindars in those times armed compulsion was the only means of realising the land revenue; and it would have been impossible to substitute anything less severe than the most stringent sale laws, for this sort of intervention would have been hardly compatible with the more regular government of later times.

As to the loafer, who is now merely a nuisance, though a most formidable one, there is ample evidence that in early times he was a serious political danger, or, at all events, liable at any moment to become so. He appears again and again in the records, pillaging the defenceless people of the country, and bringing the English name into ill-repute. As early as 1767 Calcutta was infested with them—mostly, as now, sailors absconded from European ships. Clive, on one occasion writes of them: "Another growing evil which requires a speedy remedy is the number of vagabonds that infest the Presidency; all these must be apprehended and embarked on board ships for Europe without delay. In their native country they may become useful to the public, but in Calcutta they are worse than idlers. Our police is not perfect enough to prevent their being guilty of many outrages, of which I need only mention the oppressing the poor inhabitants, and the retailing of spirituous liquors which destroy the constitutions and the lives of many of our soldiers." The facility with which Europeans of all classes obtained service with independent and hostile native princes, and the unscrupulousness with which they fought against their countrymen, would have been a sufficient ground for caution in permitting them to reside in the country, even had there been no ground for mercantile jealousy. It appears from the records that from the earliest times free factors were allowed under licence. Some of them were even permitted to become "writers."

As the number of native visitors to England increases, their conduct after returning to this country must become a subject of national importance. From the articles which have appeared from time to time in some of the vernacular newspapers of Bengal, and from what we hear from residents of that Presidency, it would appear that there is much that is to be deprecated in the tone and mode of life generally adopted on that side of India by this class. It was hardly to be expected, and certainly not to be desired, that they should return exactly as they were. A residence in England, in English houses, and with English furniture, and the free and equal intercourse with English society to which they are admitted, could hardly but create a distaste for native quarters, with their abominable sights and smells, native houses (especially those of the middle classes, to which students visiting Europe generally belong), and native habits. There is, therefore, no reason to be surprised at the fact that, on their return, these young men prefer to live a good deal aloof from the rest of the native community, and affect European manners. This of itself is not unlikely to create a prejudice against them in the eyes of their friends. But the charge that is made against them goes much further than this. It is stated, and we believe with truth, that they also hold aloof from native society, and even from their former friends and their nearest relatives. The society of fine ladies and gentlemen has so turned their heads, that they forget the duties of sons and brothers. Some we have heard of treat their mothers as inferior beings, and others entirely refuse to recognise them. In the eyes of natives this is a much more terrible sin than it would be in that of Europeans; and to the Hindoo parent the bereavement is one for which nothing can make amends. Moreover the offence is a novel one in native society, where such a thing as worldly exaltation leading a man to despise or neglect his parents is almost unknown. Is it to be wondered at that parents should look with suspicion and aversion on the adoption by their children of a course which ends in this way, or that they should form a highly unfavourable estimate of the kind of education and associations that produce so odious a result? These men are doing a most serious injury to their country and to the cause of that progress with which they are anxious to identify themselves, for they are throwing fresh impediments in the path of those who desire to benefit by a residence in England. They are, moreover, frustrating the very object with which facilities have been placed in their way for visiting England, and the only useful object their visit can have. It is not for the mere purpose of individual aggrandisement or personal gratification that it is, in a public sense, desirable that natives of this country should become acquainted by actual experience with the more advanced state of society that obtains in Europe; but that they may be the means of raising their countrymen in the scale of civilisation. And it is evident that this end cannot be accomplished if they hold themselves aloof from native society, still less if they render themselves odious to every right-thinking mind by unnatural conduct which cannot fail to be viewed as a result of their new experience. A fresh batch of Bengalees is now proceeding to England, and we understand that some of them have had to borrow money for the purpose, their fathers refusing to pay for the means of rendering them heartless and undutiful sons. Had the conduct of those who have already returned from England to their native country been different, we have no doubt a much larger number would, ere this, have undertaken the journey. The time is rapidly passing away when religious prejudice can be a serious obstacle to the consent of parents; but the time will probably never come when a desire to retain the affections of their children will cease to be an obstacle to any course having an opposite tendency. Anglo-Indian society is, we think, bound to reprobate as far as possible men who act in the manner we have described.

THE prolonged detention of the two wealthy Mahomedan merchants who were arrested in Calcutta more than two months since on a secret political charge, appears to be causing considerable dissatisfaction not only among the Mussulman portion of the native community there, but among the Hindoos, who certainly cannot be suspected of favouring Wahabeeism. The fact is, the distrust of the police, especially of the detective police, is so profound among all classes, that people naturally view with apprehension the exercise by Government of this tremendous power of imprisoning any one for an indefinite period without bringing him before a Court, or even acquainting him with the nature of the evidence against him. The guilt or innocence of the accused does not affect the question; though in the present case scepticism as to the existence of such a conspiracy as the police are said to have unearthed intensifies the sense of the injustice done. The entire native press of Bengal seems unanimous in its protest against the action of the Government, and even journals notorious for their animosity to the Mahomedans are inveighing against the treatment of Ameer Khan and Hashma Dad Khan. Those who have studied the State trials of former days know how easily political crimes are proved even where unscrupulous witnesses are much more rare than in India. It is no imputation on the honesty of the Government of Bengal to say that the secresy and the tardiness of their proceedings are calculated to facilitate that deception which, if the accused are innocent, must be at work against them. The Lieutenant Governor is, we hear, strongly convinced of their guilt. But the Wahabees are disliked by the community generally, hated by the orthodox Mussulmans, and the suspicion that they are more sinned against than sinning must be very profound indeed when the people cry with one voice, "We see no evil in these men." Why does not the Government relieve itself of this odium by producing the evidence? It has already delayed so long that, even if innocent, the accused are irrevocably ruined in their old age—men between seventy and eighty, whose immense business is largely dependent on their credit.

THE European Vagrancy Bill has became law. It received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th instant. The final debate on it will be found reported in another column. Mr. Maine, having got the Vagrancy Bill off his hands, intended to leave Simla on the 23rd instant. He will reach Bombay in the course of a few days.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

LONDON, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

The Viceroy of Egypt has raised difficulties as to the acceptance of the conditions imposed in the Grand Vizier's recent letter, concerning the yearly Egyptian Budget and the raising of further loans without the permission of the Sultan. The visit of His Highness to Constantinople has been deferred.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has arrived in the Levant on a pastoral visit to the English congregation.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Ottoman Porte has received a telegram to the effect that the Empress Eugenie will start for Constantinople on the 3rd of October.

Latest advices from Paris state that the Emperor Napoleon has driven out on the Boulevards in an open carriage, and that His Majesty was enthusiastically received.

The financial panic has abated.

RUSSIA.

Official reports from St. Petersburg state that the health of the Czar is completely restored.

The name of General Thomas Perronet Thompson appears in the Obituary of the week.

H. M. S. Spiteful has arrived at Portsmouth.

TIME OF THE CARNATIC'S DEPARTURE FROM SUEZ.

The s. s. Carnatic left Suez for Bombay on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 10 A.M. (8 hours before contract time.)

DEATH OF LADY PALMERSTON.

THE ST. LEGER.

The death of Lady Palmerston is announced.

The following is the result of the St. Leger:—

Pero Gomez, 1st.
Martyrdom, 2nd.
George Osbaldistone, 3rd.

Eleven horses ran.

Géant de Batailles is the winner of the Great Yorkshire Handicap.

The name of Colonel Alaric Robertson appears in the Obituary of the week.

SPAIN.

Latest telegrams from Madrid state that the Spanish Government are sending 24,000 troops to Cuba.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very dull.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Ripon, from Southampton, takes out £90,375 in specie for Bombay; and the Delhi, from Marseilles, takes out £9,000 in specie for the same place.

The Bombay Mail of the 17th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 14TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet and prices are drooping.

7lb Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¾ " 1s.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4¾d.

LONDON, 15TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet, but prices generally were steady.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India £216,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £9,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11¾d. receive 15 per cent; above, in full.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. CARNATIC.

THE only news regarding the Carnatic received yesterday was a telegram per Reuter's agency, stating that the Carnatic left Suez for Bombay at 10 A.M. on Sunday the 12th, which throws little or no additional light on the subject.

The B. B. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nesra, which was expected to leave Suez on the 12th, should have arrived on Saturday or Sunday, but has not yet reached Bombay; and it is highly probable that she may bring some intelligence as to how the mishap occurred to the ill-fated vessel.

The following paragraph is from the *Englishman* of the 24th:—

"In consequence of the many enquiries made about the Carnatic, the words of the telegram have been placed at our disposal. The telegram is dated, London, 16th September, and is to the effect that the ship was totally wrecked, but that two of the passengers, friends of the gentleman to whom the telegram was sent, had been saved and would proceed in the Sumatra. We do not feel called on to give the words of the telegram itself. The P. and O. Company have not yet received intimation of the mishap. But this should excite no surprise. Whenever there happens to be a break-down in the Persian lines, the telegrams are not sent forward in the order in which they are received, but at haphazard. Just at the time this telegram reached Calcutta, several others came forward, but the bulk remained behind, and as the re-opening of the line was only temporary, the message for the Agents of the P. and O. Company is probably waiting somewhere beyond Shiraz for an opportunity of finding its way to India."

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

THE lady who at present sits on the throne of Bhopal bids fair to rival her mother's fame as an administrator. During a reign of more than twenty years the late Begum had materially improved the conditions of the State by encouraging education, by bringing waste land under cultivation to the benefit of her subjects as well as of her treasury, by abolishing monopolies, by organizing an efficient police, and by reducing the public debt. But for some time past, owing to failing health, her pilgrimage to Mecca, and other causes, she had not been able to make a tour through her dominions, and the consequence was that misrule on the part of local officials was not infrequent. It has been the first care of the present Begum, after the days of mourning for her parents were ended, personally to investigate all abuses. For three months during the hottest season of the year she has been in camp, moving from district to district, so that every one who had a grievance might have full opportunity of getting it remedied. Before starting she issued a proclamation to the effect that she had reason to believe there had been oppression in various quarters, and that therefore she summoned every one who had any complaint against any of her officers, high or low, whether then in office, or already retired, to attend and represent his case. The invitation has been generally accepted, and the enquiry has ended in much good, both to the State and to individuals. Public servants who were found to be old or infirm have been pensioned; those who were convicted of fraudulent transactions, of receiving bribes, of exaction or of selling justice, have been dismissed and punished, and, wherever it was possible, any sum which had been taken over and above what was due has been refunded. The weights of shopkeepers have been examined, and such as were proved to be deficient were set straight, the owners of them at the same time being fined. Dilapidated buildings belonging to the State have been repaired; encamping grounds have been planted round with trees; tanks have been deepened, and wells have been dug. In short, whatever a patient hearing of petitions and a judicious expenditure of money could do has been done. The example of such devotion, energy and loyalty as characterize the past and present Begums of Bhopal is as rare as it is praiseworthy.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·020, rainfall 53 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 77·40, rainfall 90 cents.

CALICUT, 27th, 10-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·04, rainfall 1 inch 62 cents.

VINGORLA, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west hazy, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 4 cents.

TELICHERRY, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 80, barometer 30.

THE VICEROY.

THE Governor-General, we observe, has formally notified that he will leave Simla between the 12th and 17th of October for Nynee Tal. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Secretaries in the Foreign Department and the Public Works Department. All the other Head Quarters officials will gradually find their way from Simla to Calcutta after His Excellency's departure.

"One object of this tour to Kumaon," says the *Mofussilite*, "may fairly be assumed to be the determination of the pending problem—Can a large European cavalry cantonment be established with advantage in the locality? We are inclined to think the question is likely to be answered in the affirmative. We even go the length of thinking that with due foresight a large body of European cavalry might be advantageously cantoned in the Dhoon. Their cost of keep there, if a sufficiency of land were taken up for fodder, would be a fraction of that in the plains; and they would be just as 'handy' for service in any probable direction as at Meerut or Benares. As soon as the Oude and Rohilcund line of railway is completed, with the sanctioned branch to Roorkee, cavalry stationed in the Dhoon, or infantry at Rance Khet (just below Nynee Tal) will be within a few hours of Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, Delhi, Kurnaul and Umballa! What more is wanted if the sanitary considerations connected with the question are favourable?"

THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

THE final orders of the Secretary of State on the Punjab Tenancy Act are expected by the next mail. We learn from home that the Duke of Argyll disapproves of many of the sections of the Act as a gratuitous interference with the common law of India. He has given very earnest consideration to the question, and has consulted every one from whom he was likely to receive information as to the facts of the case. The feeling among many in London who are the first authorities on such a subject, may be gathered from the following communication:—"There is still time for the Duke of Argyll to veto the Act. If he uses the veto the injury that has been done may be remedied. If he does not, there are friends in Parliament ready to bring the question before the House. The idea of the Secretary of State was, that if he could get the Governor General of India Bill passed, the Governor General could use the power conferred on him by sections 3, 4 and 5, viz. to pass a regulation to cancel the objectionable provisions. Sir Charles Wingfield had a motion to refer this bill to a select committee. He objected most strongly to these clauses, and intimated that he would use every means to oppose this bill except sections 1, 2 and 9 which were purely formal. So Mr. Grant Duff agreed that if he would let him pass those three, he would drop the rest of the bill. In this way the three clauses have been passed, but no more. Now that the Secretary of State cannot make use of this resource to get out of the difficulty by throwing the responsibility of action on your Governor General in India, he must decide either to veto the Bill or let it stand, or he may direct the Governor General to amend it. But he must take some step. When he has done so the friends of the Indian landlords in England will know what course to take. If the bill is vetoed, well and good. If this does not happen, they have all determined to put a notice before the House early next session, for a select committee on Indian affairs, when several members intend to dilate on the Punjab Act and to bring the whole question of the treatment of the natives, their institutions and feelings, before Parliament."—*Friend of India,* Sept. 23.

THE ETOLA ACCIDENT.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1869.

T. C. HOPE, Esq., District Magistrate, Surat No. 1093, dated 18th August 1869, reports that, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1293, of the 3rd ultimo, he held a preliminary magisterial enquiry into the late Etola accident on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th idem, and forwards the papers and final order for the information of Government.

Memorandum from Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 2584, dated 9th September 1869.

RESOLUTION.—In addition to the documents noted in the appendix of Mr. Hope's report, the Company were addressed on the subject of their fencing on the occasions noted in the margin.

Government Resolution No. 804, dated 19th April 1865.		
Deputy Consulting

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Friday a meeting of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at the Council Hall, Poona; present—H. E. the Governor, the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.; H. E. Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Hon'ble J. S. White, the Advocate General; the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy; the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell; the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar; and the Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis.

DESTRUCTION OF USELESS RECORDS IN THE COURTS OF SIND.

A letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "Bill to authorize the destruction of useless Records in the Courts in the Province of Sind," was read and ordered to lie on the table.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 1869.

A letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "Bombay Boiler Inspection Act (1869) Bill," and suggesting that the fees payable for certificates to be granted under the Act, be so fixed as to cover the cost of working it, was also ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION.

A petition from the managing committee of the Bombay Association, submitting for consideration certain objections which they desire to urge against the Cotton Frauds Act Amedment Bill, was also ordered to lie on the table.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The select committee appointed to consider a "Bill to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of Kurrachee, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein," reported as follows:—

"Your committee consider it desirable to postpone reporting on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill pending the consideration of the draft amended Act regarding the Bombay Municipality, which it is expected will shortly be introduced, and in connection with which the more important matters of principle and detail can best be considered."

On the motion of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, the consideration of the report was deferred to the first meeting after the 1st March 1870.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The next business for consideration was Bill No. 4 of 1869,—"A Bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay."

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott moved the second reading of the bill as amended. He said that since the bill had been introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis and read a first time, there had been considerable changes in the members of the Council, as well as in the details of the measure; it would perhaps therefore be convenient if he showed the derivation of the measure by stating the essential provisions of the existing law and the alleged defects therein and the changes and additions proposed by the bill as read a first time, with the amendments therein made by the select committee, having the report before them, and which brought the bill to the point at which it now lay before the Council. The bill was only an amendment of the legislation of forty years—an amendment of the original regulation, Act III. of 1829. All the legislation on this subject had a twofold purpose—first of dealing with adulterated cotton, and secondly, with its disposal. The existing law provided that cotton adulterated with fraudulent intent should render the person who so adulterated it, or offered it for sale or compression, liable to be punished. It had been reported that the Act was ineffective in many respects. In the first place the necessity of proving legally, fraudulent intent, was found to defeat the purposes of the Act in a very large number of cases, and it was alleged that there was no reason why the operation of the Act should be hampered by such conditions. As to the disposal of the adulterated cotton there were several other difficulties—firstly, the wording of the Act was such that the inspection could only take place with reference to cotton offered for sale or compression; and a further difficulty was as regarded the penal character of an offer of adulterated cotton for compression, for it was found by the wording of the Act that it was not sufficient that it should be adulterated, but it must be adulterated with fraudulent intent; and as persons became aware of the difficulties of carrying out the Act, the adulteration was prevailing more and more, therefore the bill, now submitted to the Council, withdrew the specifications of fraudulent intent as to adulteration and the disposal of adulterated cotton, and withdrew the conditions of the cotton being offered for sale or compression, and the inspector might inspect any cotton irrespective of that condition. It also provided that cotton found on the premises for compression would be assumed to be there for the purposes of compression. There were also two other provisions which had no connection with those he had stated. One was to extend the purposes of the Act and the funds collected for its purposes to the provision of machinery for the improvement of cotton, and to enable the Government to transfer a portion of the income derivable under the Act. The select committee had made several amendments in the bill; first, as to the disposal of adulterated cotton they repealed the conditions of fraudulent references to certain process of mixing, and as there was no evidence that this was done, he (the hon'ble and gallant Colonel) could not see why the Act should be hampered by that proposed repeal. With regard to the disposal of adulterated cotton, they substituted, in the place of what was proposed when the bill was first presented to the Council, a clause that was entirely different. The principles which the Council had to consider at the present stage of the proceedings were, first, the substantive principle as to the propriety of dealing with that class of fraud at all; and, secondly, the principles that would be affected thereby. The first had been very much and vaguely questioned: it had been described as an interference with trade. Putting aside those whose objections to it were from sympathy with fraudulent practices, it seemed to him that the objections clearly arose from a misapprehension of the grounds, nature, and operatation of the measure, and it was partly founded upon the indolent preference of having things as they were. The people concerned, finding that the habits and customs of the trade, have accommodated themselves as needs they must and are unwilling that there should be an indirect modification or interference with their habits, although thereby a public benefit would be derived by the diminution of the fraudulent practices. The substantive principle was simply this: that the special frauds attending this special trade had such large importance that they were injurious to the public interest, and it was only right and reasonable that special legislation should provide for the prompt proof and punishment of such fraud, providing it could be done without injustice or creating greater evils than it remedied. The bill would not be passed to protect any one class of traders from short-sighted carelessness, but it was brought forward to put an end to frauds that were injurious to the public interests. It was because it affected the whole community as it affected a trade in which the whole community was interested, for it was this fraud that had brought discredit in Indian cotton and depreciated its value in the principal markets. The Bombay Association, quotiug from a report of the Chamber of Commerce, stated in their petition that—"We greatly fear that oppression and injustice will be the result of such a system, and that it may cause that species of resistance on the part of the natives with which we are all familiar,—a simultaneous stoppage of business throughout a district, and thus the bill, which was intended to benefit Manchester, may, in addition to leading to oppression, be the means of keeping back what is virtually bread from the starving mill-hands of Lancashire." He (the gallant Colonel) did not suppose that anybody really feared the last consequence, so that he would not notice it. In this petition of the Bombay Association the alleged oppression and injustice was supported by five instances which were quoted, three of which were apparently convictions by the magistrates, and overruled by the courts on the ground that the parties were convicted without evidence; but supposing anybody brought forward, and there were those, but 300 cases of convictions for thefts without conclusive evidence, nobody would contend that theft should therefore be made legal. There were two other cases rather more to the point, but the circumstances were stated so imperfectly as to suggest the idea that if they were more complete they would not answer the purposes of those who offered them:—that a merchant in Dholkra and another in Dharwar being betrayed by their agent into the possession of adulterated cotton, were, though innocent, punished under this Act. Now it was quite clear that they could only have been punished on the magistrate being satisfied that they offered it for sale with fraudulent intent, for that was in the existing Act, as in the measure before the Council, therefore there was no reason why the Council should receive the assertion of the Bombay Association that they were innocent, after the magistrate, on particular enquiry, thought otherwise. But, admitting the principle, it must be remembered that the evidence of fraudulent intent in such a case would be judged by the same rules of evidence, and on the same legal grounds, as fraud under the ordinary code, so that the petition was opposed to the existence of any law against any other fraud, as this one. Reverting to the question of adulteration, the hon'ble gentleman said the only difference of opinion between those who preferred the original draft, and the bill as amended by the select committee, was as fraudulent intent as regarded mixing. As regarded the disposal of adulterated cotton, the Council had two plans before it, the one was provided for in the bill as first read, which, in accordance with the provisions of the existing Act, discouraged adulteration, by making the possession of adulterated cotton comparatively valueless, and so bringing it to a question of *caveat emptor*, and the second, the plan of the select committee, which would allow the cotton to be pressed, packed, and sold, and the parties would be required to produce to the inspector a true account, and registry of it, and certificate of its being free from adulteration. The first plan, perhaps, was more directly efficacious, but the second, more absolutely free from any objection in principle, he preferred it, and the Council could affirm the principle by agreeing to the second reading of the bill, which he now begged to move.

On this motion a lengthened debate ensued.

Yesterday the Council considered the bill in detail, and this day was fixed for the third reading.

A report of the discussion on Friday will appear in to-morrow's paper.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27th, 6-15 A.M.—French mail steamer signalled from Suez.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

In the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, just heard in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, the claim was for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH SEPT.

Mr. Scoble this morning commenced his reply for the plaintiffs on the whole case. He said—I very much regret that it has fallen to my lot instead of to that of my learned friend, Mr. Pigot, to address your Lordships at the conclusion of this case, not only because we must all deplore my learned friend's illness, which has no doubt resulted mainly from his assiduous attention to this and the other cases in which he was concerned, but also because I am conscious that my learned friend could have discharged much more ably than I can hope to do the duty of summing up the evidence in this protracted case, which has already extended over seventeen days, but because my learned friend's observations and arguments would probably have been presented in a manner which would have carried much more weight with your Lordships. But, my Lords, I feel after having gone through the evidence in this case that really the whole question between the parties is a very simple one, and that upon careful review of it, your Lordships will come to the opinion which was expressed by my learned friend in opening the case—that the agreement which was entered into on 27th April 1866 between the Bank of Bombay and the other banks who contributed to the loan of twenty-five lakhs to Premchund Roychund, was carried out in every particular by the Bank of Bombay. There is no doubt that in this matter, the Bank of Bombay has been represented to the Court by my learned friends who appeared for the Oriental Bank in the most unfavourable light possible for them to put it. My learned friends have had the advantage of appearing before your Lordships after a sort of Coroner's inquest has been held upon the Bank of Bombay, and after all the proceedings of that inquest have been published by order of Parliament and were in the hands of not only of my learned friends but of your Lordships.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Really this particular question which we have to investigate was but slightly touched on in that report, and it does not affect you in any way.

Mr. Scoble—I am much obliged to your Lordship for that expression of opinion. I was going to say there is no doubt whatever, and your Lordships must have felt it, that my learned friends took advantage of that report to represent the Bank of Bombay in the most unfavourable light.

His Lordship—And besides, whatever may be in that, it cannot, and ought not to influence us in any particular.

Mr. Scoble—I am perfectly sure that that will be so and that your Lordships in considering this case will take the evidence that has been recorded by you as the only evidence that you will look to. No doubt my learned friend the Advocate General derived the greater part of the spice of his cross-examination from what was in these blue books, and no doubt found the peroration of his speech in these also.

His Lordship—I say it cannot affect this case so far as the conclusion to which we must come in the matter, but I don't mean to say your opponents have not taken advantage of that inquiry which supplied them with a deal of information which they might not otherwise have had.

Mr. Scoble—That was what I was endeavouring to lay before your Lordships, and from the fact of the use my learned friends made of the documents supplied by that commission, no doubt an impression may have gone abroad among the public that some of the arguments raised in that incidental manner would affect your Lordships' decision, and I am only making these observations now so that it may be clear that this case is not to be decided by any of the general issues raised in the report of the Bank of Bombay Commission but solely upon the issues raised before your Lordships in this particular case. Now my learned friend the Advocate General, in commencing his speech, said the principal question was, what was the agreement between the parties, and that my Lords is the question still to discuss. The evidence which we have is no doubt conflicting and the differences mainly arise as to what took place on the 26th and 27th April. It is exclusively the evidence of gentlemen most or all of whom are well known to the Court, and of whose honour and truthfulness I suppose not one of us can have any doubt. But, my Lords, there can be no doubt, as was admitted by the Advocate General, that in speaking of transactions on the 27th April 1866, at an interval of more than three years from the date on which these transactions occurred, all the parties who have given evidence have given it under some colour derived from subsequent events, and it becomes therefore material to consider—my learned friends admitting that it would be likely to be the case—on which side the colour is most likely to be the strongest. My Lords, the evidence for the plaintiff is the evidence of gentlemen who have no direct pecuniary interest whatever in this suit, not one of the five directors of the Bank of Bombay is interested one pie in the result of this suit. The four bank managers who have given evidence in behalf of the defendants no doubt have a more direct and positive personal interest. They are not, like the directors of the Bank of Bombay, principals of the transaction; they are all of them mere agents, their principals being in Europe; they are not responsible only to themselves and the shareholders but they are responsible to their boards of directors at home; and no doubt, my Lords, if the transaction which was entered into merited all the blame and all the charges of carelessness and of negligence which were imputed to it by my learned friend the Advocate General, no doubt those gentlemen who were there simply as bank managers have come in for a fair portion of that blame, and the imputation of carelessness and negligence which my learned friend was so free in his bestowal of must be shared by the other side. There can be no doubt on the evidence that if there was carelessness, if there was negligence, if there was a disregard of the formalities which should, according to the contention of the defendants, have been gone through on the 27th April, that negligence and carelessness was shared in by the bank managers as much as the directors of the Bank of Bombay; and I say, my Lords, it being likely they might be visited with some blame and censure by the directors at home for having gone into an arrangement without the requisite writing—some share of that censure having been passed on them as it must have been for the documents not being drawn up—is likely to cast some colour on their recollections. They may be made responsible, if not in a pecuniary sense, at least in a loss of some of the confidence they have been used to enjoy, and it may be that that had something to do in the colouring of the statement of the bank managers. Now, proceeded the learned counsel, it was quite clear that at the meetings of the 26th and 27th April, the two parties who are represented in this contest were fairly and equally balanced. There were four directors on the 26th and six on the 27th to the same number of managers, and it was not even alleged that the directors of the Bank of Bombay were superior in astuteness to the bank managers or that they had any superior qualities to give them advantage over those with whom they dealt, and the parties met on a fair and a common footing. In considering the evidence which had been given here, their Lordships would bear in mind that nothing was held from the bank managers that was known by the directors of the Bank of Bombay. It was not said that there was any fraud or concealment on the part of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, and the only question was as to what was the agreement come to between the parties, and in determining that their Lordships would have to consider what the two stories were and whether they would believe the story told by gentlemen called for the plaintiff who had no direct pecuniary interest in the result of those transactions, or the story told by the gentlemen called for the other side, who had at least greater interest than those who gave evidence on the other side. Now before going into the various points of disagreement he would call their Lordships' attention to those points in which both parties agreed. The first was this, that the object of this loan was to support Premchund and to avert the general insolvency which it was supposed would follow from his failure at that time. After reading passages from the evidence of Messrs. Moir, Müller, and Campbell, the learned counsel went on to say that he thought, adding that evidence to the testimony recorded on behalf of the plaintiffs, it was clear that the object of the loan in the first instance was to prevent the general ruin and almost universal insolvency in Bombay which would have followed Premchund's stoppage at that time. And in connection with that, it must be borne in mind, that not only was there this public spirit and desire to prevent such a calamity, but that some of the bank managers had a direct interest in preventing it. Mr. Moir said that he had previously advanced one lakh of rupees to Premchund, upon the security of Bank of Bombay shares and a bill for 50,500 drawn by Premchund upon Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.; but his indirect interest in the maintenance of Premchund's credit was much greater, for he had bills not secured by credits drawn on Finlay, Campbell and Co. by Ritchie, Steuart and Co. to the extent of about 500,000 and although all these bills were met at maturity, yet Mr. Moir, knowing the intimate connection between Ritchie, Steuart & Co. and Finlay, Campbell and Co. might well have trembled for the fate of any bills dependent on the out-turn of Premchund's cotton. Mr. Beattie was somewhat better off; nevertheless he admitted that his indirect interest in the result was large, because a great many of the persons who had dealings with the Commercial Bank had dealings also with Premchund, and Mr. Beattie said it would have been impossible to estimate what the result of Premchund's failure at that time would have been. Mr. Müller was in a better position, for he only held one of Premchund's bills. But the Asiatic Bank, and the Bank of Hindustan, were admittedly, very largely interested in the question of Premchund's stoppage. Therefore it might be taken, that apart from their public spirited desire to save bombay from general insolvency, all these banks had a large interest in saying Premchund from insolvency. Then he (the learned counsel) thought it might be taken for granted that the necessity for this loan was urgent and immediate. It was stated by all the witnesses that the greater part of this money was required by Premchund to pay for cotton that was coming from up-country, in payment for which bills had been drawn which he had to meet, and it was stated at the meetings of the 26th and 27th April that many, or all, of those bills were nearly at maturity, and that unless they were taken up as they became due, Premchund's difficulties would become known. Mr. Beattie stated in his evidence, that the whole of the money was not required that day, but that the great bulk of it was. And Mr. Campbell said it was understood the money was urgently required. In re-examination, Mr. Campbell said it was a common thing for traders in Bombay, although perfectly solvent, to be pressed for money between the purchase and the shipping of cotton. That being so, and it being admitted, as he (the learned counsel) might say, that there was an urgent necessity for this money, it became important to consider how much was required upon that very day; and their Lordships would find it was admitted by the defendant's witnesses that it was a very large sum. Mr. Moir stated it was arranged that telegrams were to be sent up-country to the agents of the Bank of Bombay, and every one knew that telegrams were sent up directing the agents to credit Premchund to the extent of eight lakhs, that very day. The only question was, whether the Bank, at their branches, had money enough to meet the demand? Mr. Moir also admitted that one of Premchund's immediate liabilities was his indebtedness to the Eastern Financial to the amount of two lakhs, and for which Mr. Moir said he understood the Financial had obtained judgment. Mr. Moir did not recollect whether Premchund's obligations to the Asiatic Bank and the Bank of Hindustan were pressing, but Mr. Campbell supplied information on that point, for he said he recollected that those debts were included in the list of Premchund's pressing liabilities, and that the amount due to the Asiatic Bank was Rs. 4,50,000 and to the Bank of Hindustan Rs. 1,50,000. So their Lordships saw that, according to the evidence of the defendants' own witnesses, there was an immediate indebtedness of sixteen lakhs to be met, besides the unascertained sum which might be required to meet bills falling due. And another point which he thought their Lordships might take as admitted upon the evidence was this—that the Bank of Bombay had declined to undertake the whole risk of the advance itself. Mr. Beattie stated that at the meeting on the 27th April (he was not present at that held on the 26th) this was made known. Mr. Scoble quoted from the testimony of Mr. Beattie on this matter and said that Mr. Müller gave evidence to pretty much the same effect, although, as he arrived at the meeting late, he did not hear the observations of Mr. Lidderdale, and only heard the question put to him, whether he (Mr. Müller) felt inclined to join in the responsibility—and their Lordships would remember that Mr. Moir himself admitted that the Bank of Bombay had refused to advance all the money themselves. Now that was important, because it showed that the bank thought there was some risk attending the transaction. Mr. Campbell's evidence supported that view, because he represented Mr. Lidderdale as saying that, considering the largeness of the amount, the Bank of Bombay did not feel inclined to advance it all themselves. And that there was a feeling that there was some risk, he (the learned counsel) thought was clear, from the circumstances which had rendered the transaction necessary, namely, that Premchund was shipping cotton very largely, and that the money required was to enable him to send it forward to the cotton market in England which was very fluctuating, that the repayment of the loan was dependent on the result of the sale of the cotton, and that that was known to all the parties who were asked to join in the transaction. Mr. Moir said it was considered that if the price of cotton was maintained in England at about twelvepence per pound, Premchund would be all right. Of course it followed, therefore, that any slight diminution of that rate, would send Premchund all wrong. There was this risk which was known to the Bank of Bombay and to all the other banks, and no doubt that was the reason why the Bank of Bombay refused to undertake all the responsibility upon themselves. Then it had been shown that at the time when the loan was granted, the Bank of Bombay had Rs. 1,63,00,000 of cash at their disposal, and had it not been for the risk which must have been in the minds of all present, there was no reason why the Bank should not have made the advance alone. He repeated, that there was that risk was clear, and that was the reason why the other banks were called in. It was admitted by Mr. Moir, that upon the morning when the agreement of the 27th of April was come to, good news had been received from England as to the price of cotton in the English cotton market, where it stood at something over twelvepence per lb. (Mr. Scoble might take it then that so far as he had gone these matters were discussed by the meeting. In the first place it was necessary to support Premchund for the general advantage of Bombay; in the next, that all the banks called in by the Bank of Bombay were directly, or indirectly, interested in his being supported; thirdly, that in order to render the loan of any advantage at all to him, the money must be advanced at once; and fourthly, that the risk connected with the advance, was the fluctuation of the cotton market in England;—and if he was right in that, he thought their Lordships would have very little difficulty in coming to a decision on the case. In commenting on the agreement he proposed to offer some observations to the Court upon the points on which the witnesses differed. Now the first point of difference to which he thought it necessary to call their Lordships' attention was, that whereas all the witnesses for the plaintiffs concurred in representing this transaction to have been a joint loan of the Bank of Bombay and the other banks to Premchund, some of the witnesses for the defence agreed in that whilst others took an entirely different view of the matter. Mr. Moir admitted that the loan was to have been on the part of the banks jointly, and the Advocate General argued that the contract was made with the Bank of Bombay and not with Premchund. But Mr. Campbell gave an entirely different version of the transaction, as their Lordships would see by turning to Mr. Campbell's evidence where he stated he considered he was dealing with Premchund in the matter. After reading from Mr. Campbell's evidence, the learned counsel went on to observe that neither Mr. Moir nor Mr. Beattie agreed in that statement, nor, apparently, did Mr. Müller, although he was not very particular about it.

Mr. Justice Westropp said he had not gathered from the evidence, that Mr. Campbell said the transaction with his bank was a separate one.

Mr. Scoble submitted that Mr. Campbell treated the matter as a particular contract between his bank and Premchund, whereas the learned Advocate General and Mr. Moir did not regard it as such. Then upon another point, Mr. Campbell was asked—"Did you consider you were to pay the money to Premchund or to Mr. Robertson?" and he replied, "I would not have paid Mr. Robertson without Premchund's authority." He (the learned counsel) called their Lordships' attention to this, to show that upon the points on which the witnesses for the defence differed from the witnesses for the plaintiffs as to the agreement, there was a divergence in that statement.

Mr. Justice Westropp—But Mr. Campbell was not going to advance to Premchund.

Mr. Scoble said he agreed with the Advocate General that it was to have been a joint loan. The plaintiffs' theory was that they were to finance the operation, whilst the theory of Mr. Campbell—in which he was not supported by any other witnesses—was that he would not have paid the money if that had been the understanding; and in fact he treated the matter as if there had been a direct contract between himself and Premchund. But that was not a view which was shared in by any of the other witnesses. Now it was admitted by the Advocate General, that the Bank of Bombay were to have the management of the whole transaction, and were to have the carrying out of it. On the other hand Mr. Campbell treated it as quite a distinct understanding that the Bank of Bombay were not to have the management but that Premchund was to have directly the money handed to him. In that he (Mr. Scoble) thought the witness was quite wrong in his impression of what the agreement was, and that he introduced an entirely new element into the transaction.

Sir Charles Sargent asked whether any of the witnesses had stated how the money was to be provided? He thought none of them had spoken positively on that point.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Beattie says—"the Bank of Bombay was to pay the money on account of all those concerned in the loan."

Sir Charles Sargent—But nothing is said as to the way in which the contributories were to advance their portions of the money?

Mr. Scoble—No, that, Mr. Campbell says, was left over for subsequent arrangement. Mr. Beattie says it was agreed that the money was to be advanced by the Bank of Bombay; but that as to the payment of the quotas it was understood that they were to be furnished by the different banks when they were called upon by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Westropp—None of the witnesses say that there was to be an agreement which was to be signed?

Mr. Scoble—It was one of those transactions which are probably very common in commercial circles, where the carrying out of an agreement is left to the common honour and general understanding of the parties. Such agreements are considered binding although at the time there may be nothing put into writing on the point. But the witnesses are silent on this subject.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Most of the witnesses seemed to be under the impression that Mr. Kelly was taking a note of what was passing.

Mr. Justice Sargent—One witness said he thought Mr. Lidderdale was taking a note.

Mr. Scoble—It was thought Mr. Kelly was taking a note for the purpose of preparing an agreement binding Premchund, but no one suggested that there should be a minute taken; and none of the gentlemen present at the meeting of the 27th April went the next day to see about it.

Mr. Justice Westropp—They all supposed that Mr. Kelly was writing what was necessary, and very probably he did take notes.

Mr. Scoble—But no one ever asked anything about the matter at any subsequent period: no one took any pains to ascertain whether anything had been done, resting content on the agreement that had been come to.

Mr. Justice Westropp—The only thing which indicates such an understanding was the preparation and sending round the writing for signing on the 15th May.

[Mr. Scoble's address was concluded on Monday, but our report of the remaining portion is deferred.]

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 13th, 14th and 15th September.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th, 15th and 16th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 4	0 0
" Calcutta	8 0	0 51
" Madras	one in 25 minutes.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered message in the Bombay Signal Office—For Sub Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.

THE SHARE MARKET.

(*Mitr-odaya.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy and trying crisis which passed over this city during the years 1865 and 1866, brought about, as it really was, from an undue indulgence given to the speculative genius of Bombay merchants, we find that we have still among us persons who yet continue to desire and are actually trying now to fan the smouldering flames of share speculation in this island. The share market is now-a-days very brisk and the business transacted therein is of a purely speculative nature. It is really a pity that our merchants instead of directing their energies to legitimate trade, which is really calculated to benefit and enrich the country should fritter them away on gambling transactions, which only goes to feed and pamper a set of useless and unprincipled brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHEMICAL EFFECT OF SEA-WATER ON CAST IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant you printed an extract from an English paper referring to the case of a cast iron pump becoming friable and brittle through exposure to sea water and sugar. The writer was apparently not aware that long exposure of cast iron to sea water will turn the material to black lead. This was, I believe, first discovered on recovering some cannon balls that went down in some of the ships in La Pérouse's disastrous expedition. Wrought iron is not affected in the same manner. The change is a chemical one.—Yours, &c.,

ENGINEER.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to make an useful suggestion to the University of Bombay?

During the examination days candidates have two papers to answer each day, in consequence of which they are required to remain at the Town Hall each day from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Now, would it not be much to the advantage of the candidates if only one paper were set them to answer each day, so that they would only be required to pass three hours each day at the Town Hall, and could employ the remaining portion of the day in making preparations for the following day?

What candidates read for a few hours on the last day does them greater service than all they may have read for a week or a fortnight before; and if they pass seven hours each day at the Town Hall, and about two or three hours in other business, hardly four or five hours each day are left to them for preparing themselves for the *two* papers to be answered on the following day.

It may be said that the suggestion I make would be impracticable on account of the delay it would entail; but I believe there can be very little or no delay if each day, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., one paper were set to candidates for the B. A. examination and for the first examination in Arts; and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. one paper were set to candidates for the Matriculation examination and for the M. A and LL. B. examinations.

Since candidates have now to pay, for their examination fee, double the sum that they formerly paid, a little attention to their comfort must be looked.—Yours, &c.,

M.

ETCHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the list of prizes awarded at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition mention is made of "water colours and *etchings*" and of "*pen and ink etchings*." I have repeatedly heard the word "etching" thus misapplied; and as it leads to misapprehension, and is a slipshod, vulgar error, perhaps it is worth while to say that "to *etch*" means to engrave on metal by means of acid.

A pen and ink drawing is simply *a pen drawing*, and cannot, with propriety, be described by any other locution "An etching" means, in art phrascology, a print from an *acid-bitten* metal plate; an engraving executed with the etching needle, without the application of acid, is called a "dry-point."

So it will be seen that the word *etching* has a strictly defined meaning to which it is desirable to adhere.—Yours, &c.,

K.

THE ALBERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed cutting is from an English paper received by the last mail; it requires no comment from

ANNIsDIAN VICTIM.

Poona, 24th September.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE.

With liabilities on policies amounting to (as we hear) about seven millions, this life assurance company has just passed into liquidation.

But how is this? Why has this happened so suddenly? What was the actual condition of the Albert Life Assurance Company as reported in January by its own officers to the *Investors' Guardian Almanack*—an authority in assurance matters?—

"ALBERT LIFE.

"Capital £500,000. Gross annual income, £350,000. New premium income for the year 1867, £28,000. Last two dividends paid on share capital, 5 per cent. Consulting actuary, Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A.; Secretary, Frank Easum, Esq.; Manager, A. R. Kirby, Esq. "This company was established in 1838, and has paid to claims in bonuses and sums assured, upwards of £5,000,000. Offices, 7, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, with numerous branches throughout the United Kingdom; also at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and other agencies in India."

Up to Tuesday or Wednesday last it offered to persons desirous of assuring a provision for their families the following "special advantages":—

"SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

"1. Security.—The security of a reserve fund, and of a capital of half a million sterling, subscribed by 500 shareholders.

"2. Indisputability of policies after five years in existence.

"3. Invalid and diseased lives assured at equitable rates.

"4. Whole word unconditional policies granted at a small addition to the ordinary rates.

"5. Lapsed policies may be revived within six months.

"6. Suicide, &c.—Policies of two years' standing are not void by reason of death by suicide, even when held by the family of the deceased.

"7. Policies payable in lifetime by appropriation of bonus.

"8. Interest and age admitted by endorsement on policies.

"9. Special protection to assignees,—see prospectus."

Together with the "new feature."

"Non-forfeitable assurances granted, with guaranteed bonus premiums, to cease after ten years."

We must be understood as quoting the authorized documents of the company, signed Frank Easum, secretary, and published, of course, with the full cognizance and approbation of the consulting actuary and the manager.

What wonder, then, if on such attractions, and on the faith of such undertakings, and such statements upon such authority, backed up by the names of such directors as—"William Beattie, Esq., M.D.; Peter Hood, Esq., M.D; J. W. Johns, Esq.; E. Vansittart Neale, Esq; Dr. Nichols, M.R.C.P., London; Vice-Admiral Right Hon Lord G. Paulet, C. B.; William Page T. Phillips, Esq.; T. Stevenson, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.; Robert Whitworth, Esq.; Director of Indian Finances, P. M. Watt, Esq, F.S.S., F.R.G.S."—that "during the year 1867 2,073 proposals were received for assuring the sum of £881,110. Of these, 1,637 were accepted, and policies were issued assuring £644,035 and producing new annual premiums to the amount of £28,863 12s. 9d., being an increase of £5,800 over the new premiums for the year 1866."

And after all this, within six months of such a statement, with no catastrophe—not to be calculated upon—no plague or pestilence to intervene, the Albert Life Assurance Company is pronounced insolvent, and the Vice-Chancellor has to appoint a liquidator?

MR. STUDD'S RACING CUPS.

(*Englishman.*)

HOWEVER unpopular Mr. Studd may have made himself at home by endeavouring to dispose of his own property advantageously, his generosity in presenting the racing community of India with the handsomest prizes they have ever contended for ought at least to turn the scale in his favour with the Orientals.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have now on view—

First.—A solid silver vase with two large scroll and leaf handles of a interior capacity of about three gallons, richly gilt in parts in dead or frosted gold. The whole appearance of the cup is massive and striking, richly chased on cover and lower part of body.

Second an elegantly embossed solid silver breakfast service, consisting of coffee pot, tea pot, sugar basin and cream jug, with covers, with a large round salver, chased and engraved to match.

Either would form a very handsome piece of presentation plate. Combined in one presentation, they evidence Mr. Studd's exceeding liberality.

These are the prizes which Mr. Studd has presented to the Sonepore and Mozufferpore Races to be run for by horses of all denominations. They will doubtless induce owners to enter more horses than usual, and is this act of largesse only proves a stimulating precedent, there will no longer be reason in the Indian cry that there is "nothing to run for."

A GENTLEMAN asked a lady known to be utterly ignorant of languges, "How did you get along when abroad to make yourself understood?"—"Oh, my dear sir," replied she, with quite a French air, "we had an interpreter with us." The same lady having arranged some matters in an adjoining room, requested the same gentleman to "step into the next impartment and see her antics," (antiques.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

THE QUEEN *vs.* KASSEE TOOLABA, WOMAN.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER ANOTHER CHILD.

AT a court of criminal sessions held at Sattara, before Mr. R. F. Mactier, Session Judge, Kassee Kom Toolaba, committed for trial by Mr. A. C. Trevor, full power magistrate in the district of Sattara, was charged with the murder of Luckhoo, ten years of age, and with an attempt to murder Rama bin Dhonda, five years of age, by beating them on the back of their heads and throwing them into a well.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The facts of this case are very simple. Dhondoo, the father of the two children, one of whom prisoner is charged with murdering, was informed that his child, Rama, had fallen into a well, and on going there he found the younger child standing in the water up to his neck. He went into the well and took the child out, and not knowing what had become of the other, the elder child, he went to the village and commenced a search. On its being suspected that the other child was in the well also, he again went in, and this time discovered the body of the other child, Lukhoo, lying almost buried in the mud at the bottom of the water, and quite dead. On examination, several marks of blows were found on the head, which the members of an inquest held next day concluded were the cause of death; and as the skull seems to have been fractured and the brain to have protruded there can be little doubt that death arose from those blows. At any rate, the body being found in the mud at the bottom of the well, it seems clear that death arose either from the wounds on the head or immersion in the well, and that whoever inflicted these blows or threw the child into the well, or did both these things, caused the child's death. The prisoner was charged with the murder, and there is independent evidence against her. She was seen alone near this well by Dewjee, at which time also the two children were seen going towards the well near a large mangoe tree, which goes by the name of the "Shendree" tree. Tookaram saw the children playing under a jambool tree in the same field, and the prisoner going towards the well, which is close to this tree. Rama, the boy who was saved, says that Kassee beat him with a stone and threw him into the well, and that she also threw Lukhoo in. His account is somewhat confused as to which was thrown in first, but it seems clear that both were thrown in by the prisoner. Bappoo says that he had promised to come and eat jambools with the other children, from this jambool tree near the well apparently; that he went there, and that on approaching the place, he saw prisoner, whom he distinctly recognized, beating Lukhoo with something in her hand, what he could not see, but that Lukhoo was then lying on the ground. Bappoo did not wish to see more, but ran away in a fright and went home, keeping the matter close as native children generally do when frightened, and not mentioning it till afterwards. Mahadoo saw prisoner coming from the well and walking rapidly towards the village. Bappoo has deposed very distinctly, and I have full confidence in the truth of his story, from the fact that a mere child, as he is, could not be crammed with falsehood, he did not see Rama; and the probability is that Rama had been stunned by the one blow which he received, and which prisoner probably thought was enough, and that, on being thrown into the water, its coldness revived him; that after he was thrown in, Lukhoo, having been more severely beaten, was thrown in and at once sank to the bottom among the mud. Prisoner was taken up on suspicion, and the day after the inquest, she, in the presence of the members of the inquest, pointed out to them the place where she said she had struck Lukhoo and Rama and thrown them into the well. The blood found on the ground and the stones of the well confirmed the truth of her story, which seems to have been given quite voluntarily by her; and under the amended section 150 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in Act VIII. of 1869, the prisoner's confession that "she beat the children with stones and then threw them into the well" appears receivable in evidence. Prisoner pointed out the stone with which she struck the children, and it is deposed to as having hairs and fresh blood on it when first found in the water. Before the Magistrate, prisoner made a full confession as to her having struck both the children and thrown them into the well, and she gave this confession quite willingly and told the whole story in a complete and circumstantial manner. Prisoner is proved to have, quarrelled with Dhondoo, the father of the two children and to have vowed to kill them. She is said to be

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

THE Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations met at Simla on Friday, the 17th September.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey.

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE, in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the European Vagrancy Bill be taken into consideration, said that he would submit to the Council the amendments proposed by the Select Committee, observing of them generally that they were either intended to prevent the measure from pressing too harshly on the unfortunate class to which it would apply, or meant to bring it within the scope of the Council's legislative powers—powers which, Mr. Maine had before explained, were defective in one important particular. Section 2, which provided that different parts of the bill should come into operation at different dates, would be more appropriately mentioned after the amendments had been described, but he might now state that the bulk of the measure would not take effect till the Government of India introduced it by notification. So much of it in fact as related to vagrancy, properly so called, depended on the establishment of Government work-houses which had yet to be built. There were some parts of the country (among which possibly was the Madras presidency) in which houses of refuge already existed which might be licensed under section 11, clause 2, and here perhaps the measure might come into operation at once after due communication with the local Governments. In section 3, Europeans were made to include Americans and Australasians, the last word being used because the case was just possible of a man born in New Zealand of European parents becoming a vagrant in India. The third clause of the same section had also been altered. The "magistrate" therein defined was not, it should be understood, the authority who made declarations of vagrancy, but the authority who punished for certain special offences committed by the vagrant class. Originally, the fear of placing the vagrants out of the reach of the arm of the law led to conferring these powers of punishment on all magistrates, but the committee had confined them to magistrates not lower than subordinate magistrates of the first class. Section 4, and those which followed, related to declarations of vagrancy. As the bill first stood, these declarations could be made in the presidency towns by any magistrate of police, outside them, by any justice of the peace or superintendent of police. The committee, however, proposed, as regards the Mofussil, to confine the power of making declarations, which took away certain privileges, to justices of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate, and these functionaries alone could, as such, declare men to be vagrants; but, under a later section (10), selected officers could have the power of making the declarations conferred on them by the local Government, and there were many parts of India where this expedient would have to be freely resorted to. No other important change was made in these sections except that in section 5, when the declaring functionary had reason to believe that there had been a previous declaration of vagrancy, he was relieved from the necessity of endeavouring to find work for the vagrant (who by the hypothesis was probably a confirmed vagrant) and might send him at once to the work-house. Section 9 was new, and had been inserted at the instance of the Bengal Government. It provided that magistrates of police and justices of peace with full powers might give certificates or passports for a time not exceeding six months, which would relieve the persons named in them from molestation under the Act. Mr. Maine hoped that this power would be used with discretion, or there might be a number of licensed vagrants wandering over the country. If it was abused, the exercise of the power could be regulated by a rule of the Governor General in Council under section 34. In the sections relating to work-houses, there was no change of importance proposed by the committee.

Section 16 of the bill, as proposed to be amended, and the sections which followed, deserved, in Mr. Maine's opinion, attentive consideration. They provided that an agreement might be entered into between the Secretary of State and any vagrant or other person of European extraction, by which the Secretary of State was to furnish such vagrant or other person with a free passage to his home, while the vagrant himself was to bind himself to proceed to a specified Indian port, to embark on board a ship to be specified in a particular way, to remain on board till the ship reached her destination, and not to return to India during five years, unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State. The breach of any of the terms of the agreement was made criminally punishable. Of course, in order that the system (which was rendered necessary by the failure of the Government of India to obtain powers of compulsory deportation) might work smoothly and satisfactorily, there must be an understanding between the local Governments up-country, and those of the territories in which the Indian ports were situated. Such an understanding would no doubt be facilitated by a rule of the Governor General in Council under section 34.

Section 23 had been materially modified by the committee. On the one hand, it no longer applied to mere begging, on the other it applied to all persons of European extraction, even though they were British subjects. It provided that imprisonment during one month for a first offence, during two for a second, and so forth, might be inflicted on any person found asking for alms when he had sufficient means of subsistence, or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms after being required to desist. Last anybody should suppose that the class which was in danger of coming under these provisions was treated with undue harshness, Mr. Maine would refer the Council to the English Statute (5 Geo. IV., cap. 83, s. 3), which corresponded with these provisions. Under it any person found wandering abroad, or begging, or causing any child to beg, was to be deemed an idle and disorderly person, and might be sent to the house of correction by a justice of the peace for a month's hard labour. In India, mere begging without more was not to be, as in England, an offence. Mere begging would only expose the beggar to be declared a vagrant, and to be thereupon dealt with under a process, which Mr. Maine ventured to describe, as one of peculiar tenderness.

Section 25, as amended, differed much from its original form. Originally it made it a punishable offence in the master of a ship to bring to India a man once convicted of felony. This appeared too harsh to some, and it was proposed therefore at least to insert the word "knowingly" in the definition of the office. But the fact of this would be to throw on the prosecution the burden of proving knowledge, proof of which was, under the circumstances, virtually impossible. Accordingly, the committee still made it a substantive offence to bring an ex-felon or ticket-of-leave man to India; but by an innovation on usage, it permitted the master of the ship to give evidence himself, and, if he satisfied the magistrate that he had made reasonable enquiry as to the persons he had taken on board, he was not to be fined. Further, the Government of India might exempt from the provision any class of ships, or any class of passengers. It might be unreasonable to require a ship-master to ask a well-dressed person who paid a full first class fare whether he had committed a felony. Yet he might turn out to be a forger.

This last section would only come into operation on the first day of next year, by which time the Viceroy would have addressed the Governors of the Australian Colonies, and requested them to call the attention of the sea-faring classes to the new law. Certain sections of the measure would, however, come into force at once, and these Mr. Maine would read at length, so far as they were important:—

"Any person of European extraction found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist, shall be punishable, whether he be or be not an European British subject, on conviction before a magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council, binding himself—

(a) to proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement;

(b) there to embark on board such ship and at such time as shall be directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council;

(c) to remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination; and

(d) not to return to India until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation.

Any person entering into an agreement under section seventeen and failing to proceed in pursuance thereof to the port therein mentioned,

or refusing to embark when directed so to do under the same section,

or escaping from the ship in which he has so embarked before she shall have reached her port of destination,

shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be or be not an European British subject, on conviction before a magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Returning to India.

Any person returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation pursuant to any agreement entered into under section seventeen, unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State for India, shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be or be not an European British subject, on conviction before a magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years."

Mr. Maine trusted that under the provisions he had quoted, there would be a considerable immediate clearance of the vagrant class. The violent and confirmed vagrant would often bring himself under the section first read, while many of the merely unfortunate would probably enter into the agreement provided for by the later sections. Even, therefore, before the measure came fully into operation through the establishment of Government work-houses, Mr. Maine believed it would not be inefficacious for good.

Such was the measure, as the committee advised the Council to pass it. It did not promise to be as effectual as it would have been if the Indian Legislature had obtained the power of deportation, which was once hoped for. But even as it was, Mr. Maine believed that the new law would do much to mitigate the great evil and danger against which it was directed.

THE HON'BLE MR. COCKERELL expressed a hope that the provisions of this bill, which were necessarily of a wholly experimental character, would be found to work successfully; but he ventured to express the opinion that their success must mainly depend on the efficiency of the rules to be framed by the Government of India, under section 34, for he thought it was hardly to be doubted but that a too indiscriminate enforcement of many of these provisions in the case of the very large class likely to come under the definition contained in section 3, might very probably entail a greater evil on the tax-paying community than that which the proposed Act was designed to remove.

His honourable and learned friend, the mover of the bill, had directed special attention to the provisions of section 23, and dwelt on the advantages which he assumed would accrue therefrom. Mr. Cockerell must say that for his own part he entertained grave doubts as to the working power of these provisions. It was all very well to say that an European vagrant found asking alms "shall be punishable on conviction by a magistrate,' but how is he to be brought before the magistrate if there was to be no power of arrest without warrant in such cases? The European, unlike the native mendicant, had no fixed local habitation, and, before a summons could issue on a charge of an offence under this section, he would, in all probability, be beyond its reach, and its service would be found impracticable. There was, perhaps, an indirect way of bringing the offender to account through the powers vested in the police by section 4; but then the operation of that section was deferred, and in the meanwhile the provisions of section 23 were likely to prove inoperative. If the apprehended difficulty should arise, it might be met by the Government putting in force the provisions of section 4, and instructing all police officers to act up to those provisions only in the case of persons who, being seen by or represented to them to be asking alms, appeared to fulfil the first of the conditions constituting vagrancy under section 3.

But the weakness of the bill was in its provisions regarding the removal of European vagrants from India.

He thought that these provisions were defective, and that the object in view would have been preferably obtained by allowing compulsory deportation,—

Istly, because he did not share his hon'ble friend's confident anticipation that the persons whom it was desirable to remove from the country, would readily enter into contracts, to the breach of which criminal penalties were attached for their own deportation. For he always understood the main arguments against the legislative imposition of liability to criminal penalties for the breach of a civil contract to be, that there was danger of the person who would be made liable to criminal penalties not having been altogether a free agent in the formation of the contract, and that in no other case would the penalties become operative, as no person would willingly enter into a contract, for the breach of which he could be brought within the pale of the criminal law.

2ndly, he thought that Part IV was, as a piece of legislation, open to the criticism that it empowered certain parties to perform certain acts which they were, in the absence of such provision, under no natural legal disability to perform. For no legislative action was needed to enable a person to enter into a contract with the Government for his own removal, or to authorize the fulfilment by the Government of its part of the contract by removing such person in accordance with the conditions of the engagement entered into with that object.

Mr. Cockerell was not unmindful of the legal difficulties stated by his learned friend when he moved the reference of the bill to a select committee, in the way of compulsory deportation. But he thought that those difficulties amounted to no more than this, that, although the Legislature could enact provisions for the deportation of any person, it was powerless to provide for his protection when he had been removed to a greater distance than three miles from the coasts of India and the reasoning, as he understood it, deduced from the defect of our legislative powers, was that it was hardly equitable to force a person into a position in which our laws could not avail for his protection.

Mr. Cockerell argued in regard to this consideration that the reasons held to justify any special legislation in the direction of this bill, would afford a sufficient justification of the more complete measure of compulsory deportation. We had to deal with a social and political evil of an exceptional character which could only be satisfactorily met by an exceptional remedy.

At the same time, Mr. Cockerell thought that there was this to be said in favour of the standing provisions of the bill in this matter, that they exhibited the extreme moderation of the policy of the Government towards the European vagrant class in this country, and that if they failed in achieving the desired object, their failure would be a sufficient excuse for immediate recourse to the stronger measure which he would have been prepared to adopt.

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE expressed concurrence with his hon'ble friend that the measure would greatly depend for its success on the administrative rules to be made by the Governor General in Council. It was also true that, from the wandering habits of the class, there might be occasional difficulty in bringing to justice European offenders not yet declared vagrants, but the difficulty was no greater than attended at all times the apprehension of this description of persons. But in his remarks on the system of agreements recommended by the committee, Mr. Cockerell had imperfectly appreciated the legal consequences of the decision in the legislative power of the Council. The point was that the Indian Legislature could not legislate for the high seas. No doubt one consequence of this was that it could not provide for the comfort and kind treatment of the vagrant during his voyage home. But there was a more formidable difficulty behind. The Indian Legislature could not make legal the detention of the vagrant against his will so far as regarded the high seas. An Indian enactment would be an authority to the master of a ship to receive a vagrant on board against such vagrant's will. It would also be an authority to detain him against his will while in Indian waters. But it would cease to be an authority or justification so soon as the ship passed beyond Indian waters, and it was impossible to say that the ship-master might not be liable to a civil action in England and to damages. No such difficulty arose when the vagrant had agreed to be deported, and this was the reason why this expedient was adopted.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR H. M. DURAND wished to know, in regard to section 17, whether it was intended that persons of European extraction, who had been born in India and had become vagrants, should necessarily be deported?

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE said, that there was no legal obligation thrown by the measure on the local Governments or their officers to enter into these agreements. Unquestionably there would be certain vagrants whom it would ordinarily be improper to remove from India; but here, again, an administrative rule of the Governor General in Council would be issued to point out what discrimination was to be made between the different classes of persons coming under the measure.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. COCKERELL then moved,—

That in section 16, lines 10 and 11, for "twenty-nine," the word "thirty" be substituted.

He said that this alteration was needed to correct an inadvertency in the cross-references contained in section 16.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. COCKERELL then moved,—

That in section 19, line 1, for "proceed," the words "accompany a police officer to or to appear" be substituted, and that in line 5, the words "by a police officer" be omitted.

This amendment, he remarked, involved a mere verbal alteration designed to make the language of the section correspond more closely with that of section 4, to which it referred.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. COCKERELL then moved,—

That the following clause be inserted:—

Assaulting police.

"And any person who, when required under section four to accompany a police officer to or to appear before a magistrate or police or justice of the peace, commits an offence punishable under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code, may, whether he be or be not an European British subject, be tried by a magistrate for such offence."

He observed that without the proposed additional clause, an European British subject, who assaulted a police officer when in the discharge of his duty under section 4, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code, would be triable for such offence only by a High Court, unless the assault was so slight as to be sufficiently punishable under the powers exercised by a justice of the peace under the English statute.

We could not disguise from ourselves that, by section 4 of this bill, we were about to impose upon native police officers a perilous responsibility, the due discharge of which was likely to be attended with great personal hazard; for the European loafer was unquestionably apt to prove dangerous to deal with when you attempted to exercise what to his apprehension might seem an unwarrantable interference with his personal liberty, and Mr. Cockerell thought that there was good ground for anticipating that the discharge of their duty under this section would subject police officers to frequent assaults. In such circumstances, it seemed incumbent on the Legislature to make such provision as was practicable for their protection. In all countries the policeman in a personal conflict with disturbers of the public peace was held to have this advantage over his adversary, that he was fighting under the special protection of the law. Such protection could only be efficiently afforded when redress for the injury sustained by the upholder of the law was attainable on the spot where the injury was committed, or at least as near thereto as might be practicable.

Cases of this kind would, as he had said, be probably of frequent occurrence, and the necessity for their trial by the distant High Courts would entail the constant risk of evidence breaking down and the offenders escaping punishment, the result of which must be the discouragement of the native police for the efficient discharge of their duty under the Act; and yet that police was the chief agency relied on for its effective operation.

Moreover, the trial of such cases by High Courts would entail a very considerable expense on the State, and Mr. Cockerell apprehended that without this the working of the Act might prove too costly. For these considerations he proposed to make *all* persons charged with an assault on a police officer, in the discharge of his duty under section 4, amenable, as regards their trial for such offence, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. COCKERELL then moved,—

That the following clause be inserted:—

Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.

"Whenever any person of European extraction lands in India,

or, being a non-commissioned officer or soldier in Her Majesty's army, leaves that army in India,

under an engagement to serve any other person, or any company, association, or body of persons in any capacity,

and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the army, as the case may be, then the person, or company, association or body, to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the army shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of charges.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay them had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council by the person, company, association or body chargeable.

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE would, 1st, observe that under His Excellency's amendment the liability would only last for a year; and 2ndly, that the state of the case would be much changed by this bill becoming law. Hitherto, when a company induced a soldier to leave the Queen's service, and then dismissed him after brief employment, the general community was not directly the worse for what had been done. But after the enactment of this measure, the man might, and probably would, become chargeable to the State; and Mr. Maine could not see why the general tax-paying body should pay for the company's mistake. He should not oppose His Excellency's amendment, which he thought just and reasonable.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. MAINE then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE COIMBATORE MAN-EATER.

MR. A. MCC. WEBSTER, C. S., Acting Magistrate of Coimbatore, writing to the Madras Government on the 24th ultimo, said—

"In their proceedings of the 17th April 1867, Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300, for the destruction of a man-eating tigress at Kongarapollium. The offer of the reward has been of no effect, and the animal has been continuing its depredations. The cubs were, I believe, destroyed by poison sometime ago, but all the efforts of the native shikarries to kill the mother have been ineffectual. As many of the deaths occurred among travellers from the Balaghaut, it is more than probable that we have not obtained any accurate returns of the ravages caused by the animal. Our police returns show thirty-five deaths during the last two years, principally among wood-cutters. This tigress had two or three regular beats, and though from the accounts I have heard of her, generally cowardly, was sometimes very bold in her attacks.

"During last month I received reports of the death of no less than five persons, and as it was evident that none of the villagers would attempt to kill her, I determined to organize a beat, and to try whether we could not get the animal destroyed. The villagers, though unwilling to run the risk of a personal *rencontre* with the tigress, had some months ago offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 in addition to the Government reward. I therefore told them that, instead of offering a reward, if they would only construct manchams (platforms) along the usual beat of the tigress and furnish beaters, I had no doubt that some one would get a shot at the animal. They agreed to follow my advice, and the platforms were constructed by the villagers under the superintendence of Police Inspector, Mr. Chatelier.

"On the 12th instant all being ready, I started in company with Major Davies, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Irvine, Acting Head Assistant Collector, and Captain Norie, who was on his return from the Anamalies, and who willingly agreed to help us. We arrived at the jungles on Friday, and on that day and Saturday traversed about ten miles of jungle in the villages of Kondapamaickenpolium and Kempanickenpolliem, which formed part of the animal's beat. We saw several marks of tigers, but not that of the man-eater, which is known by a peculiar dragging mark behind the pug of the left forefoot. On Monday we started for the Kongarapollium valley, and came on the tracks of the man-eater. The trackers at once pointed out to us the distinguishing mark, and we tracked the animal for nearly two hours. We got close to her at one place where she had been lying down. She, however, heard us, as the jungle was very thick, and we could not help making some noise. On leaving her lair she made straight up towards the hills, and we then separated, Major Norie and I trying to head her should she make for the next valley; Major Davies and Mr. Irvine keeping to the tracks. After going about half way up the hill, Major Davies caught sight of the animal standing broadside. He fired on about fifteen yards off and looking round, and killed her with the first short.

"I have the honour to enclose translation of a Mahazernamah given by the villagers as to the identity of the tigress. She was evidently a very old animal, her incisor teeth being much worn, and her canine teeth very blunt. Considering the peculiar marks of which I had been informed two days previously, and the opinion of the villagers as expressed in their Mahazernamah, I have no doubt but that the old tigress killed by Major Davies was the man-eater for which the reward was offered. I have, therefore, ordered the amount to be paid to him. I beg, however, to request that the Government will be pleased to take favourable notice of the plucky conduct of the undermentioned trackers, without whose assistance the animal would not have been destroyed. Considering the almost universal panic among the villagers, and the impossibility of getting them to beat even with numerous tom-toms and a large supply of rockets, the conduct of these men should not, I think, go unrewarded. During the morning track, I can, from personal observation, speak of their courage; and Major Davies tells me they continued to behave admirably, and seemed as if they were determined to at least take him up to the tigress, and give him a fair shot. I beg, therefore, to recommend that Government will be pleased to allow me to present to each of the six men a silver bangle as a mark of their approval. The bangles would not cost more than Rs. 20 each."

This is the translation of the Mahazernamah—

"We saw the tigress which is said to have been killed by Major A. M. Davies, Superintendent of Police, at the foot of the hills near Kongarapollium village. This is the man-eater. Some of us have seen her before. When people went to fetch bamboos, she has been seen by those who were present, taking away men. There is no doubt that this is the man-eating tigress."

His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in sanctioning the rewards proposed in the letter above recorded. His Excellency in Council desires that Mr. Webster and the gentlemen who formed his party will accept the thanks of Government for the public service they have rendered in destroying the man-eating tigress which had killed so many persons in the Coimbatore district.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 22

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

(*Madras Times.*)

THERE are in India, Burmah and Ceylon 18 Roman Catholic Bishops, and 949 priests exercising sacerdotal control over a population of 10,64,813. Under the jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Verapoly on the Malabar Coast, the Church of Rome counts the largest number of its adherents in India. In the island of Verapoly, surrounded by the waters of a considerable river which flows into the sea at Cochin, there are situated several important ecclesiastical buildings, such as the Presbytery erected for the accommodation of the missionaries and native priests, and the episcopal house with its apartments for offices and two seminaries, one for Latin and the other for Indian native clergy. The island is less than a league in circumference, but the jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Verapoly with its population of 2,73,000, extends as far as Porocadd to the south, Ponany to the north west and the Ghaut to the eastward. Next in importance to Verapoly as a field of successful Roman Catholic missions is Madura. The first missionaries to Madura were the contemporaries and disciples of Moyala. The Roman Catholics under the Vicar Apostolic of Madura number 166,500. The Vicariate contains 163 churches, 469 chapels, and is served by 53 priests. The College at Negapatam in connection with the Madura Mission has 157 boarders and 50 day scholars. It receives a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department of Rs. 250 per mensem. The Apostolic Vicariate of Pondicherry occupies the third rank in India as far as the extent of its Roman Catholic population is concerned. It reckons 118,912 adherents. The Colonial College of Pondicherry exclusively devoted to the instruction of Europeans and East Indians has about 120 pupils; the Petit Seminary for natives has 362 pupils. There are several convents in connection with Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry in two of which the orphans of heathen parents are brought up. Under the Episcopal control of Dr. Fennelly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, there are 36,426 souls, and under the Archbishop of Goa 5,570. The Roman Catholic population of Black Town is estimated at 5,963, of Royapooram 5,667, of Vepery 6,058 and of St. Thome 2,704.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MADRAS.

THE EDWIN FOX.—A commission is to be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the stranding of this ship.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 22.

THE MARVELS OF VELLANGANY.—From the return of devotees of the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, two improbable stories are now in circulation in Madras and as they may perhaps be found amusing, we reite them here as cheap as we got them. The first is that five bank notes of 100 rupees each, enclosed in a piece of bamboo, hermetically sealed at both ends, floated down the sea from Ceylon to Negapatam to the address of the Rev. Mr. Dias, Vicar of Vellangany. The second is that an old woman was struck blind, like the wife of *Ananias* of old, for telling a lie.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES.—We understand the Rev. P. Percival has received official intimation that, under the 55 years order, he will be required on the expiration of the current year to resign the appointments at present held by him of Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College and Registrar of the University. The former appointment, it is believed, will be probationarily conferred, with a reduced salary, upon a native graduate of the Madras University. For the office of Registrar, Mr. Evans, one of the Professors of the Presidency College is said to be a candidate, an appointment to which perhaps there can be no objection if it be considered that a knowledge of some one of the vernaculars is not indispensable in the Registrar of an Indian University.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 23.

NORTHERN INDIA.

WE understand that the [Simla] horse case has been decided in favour of the seller of the horse.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette*, Sept. 21.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CAPTAIN FABER, Executive Engineer, Saugor, has applied for furlough to Europe.—*Central India Times* (Nagpore,) Sept. 25.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD, R.E., Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, has applied for an extension of privilege leave to remain at Poona.—*Ibid.*

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner still remains at Sconce, and is expected to return to head-quarters on or about the 1st proximo.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN THOMSON, Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha, at present on medical leave at Sconce, has obtained an extension of one month.—*Ibid.*

We have received very cheerful accounts from Raepore of the state of the crops, and we are glad to learn that the most sanguine expectations of a bumper harvest are entertained.—*Ibid.*

SOME important changes will very soon be carried on among the Department Public Works officers in the Jubbulpore division. We are not as yet at liberty to say anything more definite on the matter.—*Ibid.*

THE past week has been one of almost incessant rain placing beyond all doubt the prosperity of the crops in this district. The total rain-fall up to date is 28½ inches, being 7½ less than the average.—*Ibid.*

No officer has as yet been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by Major Pollard's transfer to the Punjab, but it is generally believed that Mr. Armstrong, at present Officiating Chief Engineer, will be confirmed in the post.—*Ibid.*

H. M.'s 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY will leave for England on the 27th current. They will arrive in Nagpore today where they will remain till Monday when the first detachment will proceed by train to Bombay, the remainder following in due course.—*Ibid.*

MR. GRANT, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has for some time been labouring assiduously in the compilation of a revised and enlarged edition of the Central Provinces Gazetteer, and we understand that the only thing that now delays its publication is the sanction of Government to the plan of the work as suggested by Mr. Grant.—*Ibid.*

FROM accounts received from Bundara we are sorry to learn that distress still continues to increase in that district. We learn that numbers are dying daily from actual starvation, and as the authorities have already exhausted all the means in their power to alleviate the condition of the people, we think it is high time that Government came forward at once with prompt measures of relief.—*Ibid.*

HIS EXCELLENCY SHEIK SYUD SOOLIMAN EFFENDY, Envoy Extraordinary from the Sublime Porte, to the King of Bokhara, arrived in this station by train from Bombay on Tuesday evening last, and was received by the Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, accompanied by Mr. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. His Excellency and suite are at present staying in the Residency hotel, and will leave for Bokhara via the Punjab and Cabul in a few days.—*Ibid.*

MR. BAILEY, formerly Assistant District Superintendent of Police in these provinces, has, we learn, preferred a claim against Government in the Calcutta High Court for Rs. 400, alleged by him to be due on account of travelling allowance. The hearing of the suit is postponed till after the holidays; and when it shall have been decided, we understand that another action, now threatened, will follow, in which a police officer in high position in these provinces will be the defendant.—*Ibid.*

As an illustration of the petty cheese-paring system of economy introduced under the present Government, we may notice that minute and anxious enquiries have been made regarding the expediency of abolishing dafteries in public offices. Government enquires whether clerks cannot perform the duties hitherto carried on by this class of office servants. We shall not be surprised to hear that the next measure of economy will be an order obliging each clerk to take it turn about to pull the office punkah!—*Ibid.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do. 3 do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) .....1/11¼d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice.....4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. .....5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .....6 ,,

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above	£50	at Rs. 11 5/8d. per Re.	
4	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 1/20. ,,
3	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 7/16d. ,,
2	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 3/8d. ,,
1	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 5/16d. ,,
On demand		,,	at Rs. 11 1/4d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		,,	at Rs. 11 3/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ ,,
3	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 5/16 ,,
1	do.	1/11 5/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 1/4 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 1/4 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances